By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. WASHINGTON.

Kossuth and the Washington Press

WASHINGTON, Weinesday, Dec. 10, 1851. The Intelligencer of this morning, speaking of Koseuth's demands, says the horrans of the New-York populace are no proof of the sentigents of the people with regard to entangling foreign altiances.

The Republic says that no public man has received greater damage in a shorter space of time, at the hands of a few officious and inconsiderate friends, than Kossuth; and it hopes he will rid himself of them, and start afresh with a truer estimate of mob oratory, and a sounder appreciation of the principles and policy of the American people. With regard to the Senate, The Republic says, it should be enough for Kossuth to know, that the body through whose instrumentality he was released from bondage, is not likely to prove wanting in the higher duties of hospitality, when the proper time for their exercise shall arrive.

NEW-YORK.

Navigation of the Hudson.

Navigation of the Hudson.

ALEANY, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1851.

The Isaac Newton arrived here at 9 o'clock this soring. She suffered considerable damage by the ke, one of her wheels is more than half carried issy.

The saw the Oregon at Poughkeepsie and the Bedrik Hudson at Athens. The steam-tug Cayura is up with three barges. She leaves at noon with a tow for New-York. The Captain of the Cayuga reports the river clear within a few miles of There is a freshet in the river which will carry off the floating ice. The weather promises open navigation for some days.

the floating ice. The went

MASSACHUSETTS.

Departure of the Asia for Liverpool,

The Royal Mail Steamship Asia, Capt. Judkins, sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool, via Haifax, with forty passengers for the former and five for the latter port. She takes out nearly half a million

inter port. She takes out hearly half a million specie.

List of passengers for Liverpool:
Dr. Luther Parks, lady, infan' and nurse, and Geo. Conn. of Bason; Messrs. Forsyth, fittchie and Osherac, of Quebe: Capt. R. Glaskins and infant, Knaston, C. W.; C. H. Cutter, III.; H. C. Cance, Ireland; S. Carlisle, J. Wadsworth, T. S. C. Sprouton, J. Chamber, — Sweetland, J. Parsons, H. Renshaw, — McQueen, — Waestman, of Escland; S. Borniche and H. Weddell, Paris; Messrs. Banbridge, Coutts, Sacks, Coartia, Noel, J. Greer and Beasti, of New York; H. Harbuck, Germany; Robert Badt, Benson, Quebec; E. Karten, Michigan; B. Hawsell, T. G. Roberts, J. W. Bryant, Florida; A. Murphy, Kewfaundland; and five for Halifax.

GEORGIA.

The Florida at Savannah. SAYANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

The steamship Florida, Capt. Lyon, arrived at her wharfthis morning, in 67 hours from New-York.

Kosauth at the Irving House.

Yesterday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a gest number of persons presented themselves at the living House for the purpose of being introduced to Kossuth. It appeared that he was unwell, and consequently no persons were introduced to him prirately, but he signified his intention to receive such deputations as had been appointed to address him uring the day.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL MINISTERS ADDRESS. At 101 o'clock upward of one hundred of the Min-inters of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and New-Jersey ap-peared to present an Address to Kossuth.

This course was decided upon at the weekly meet-ing of the New-York Clergy, held on Saturday last, at which a Committee was appointed to prepare an address, and Dr. Bangs was selected as the orator, or the occasion of its presentation.

at which a Committee was appointed to prepare an address, and Dr. Bangs was selected as the orator, on the occasion of its presentation.

There were present, during the presentation, Rev. Mr. Matthias, Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Kennedy and Rev. Mr. Fitch, who were appointed to act with him.

The New-York Clergy were represented by Rev. Mr. Brown, of John-st.; Dr. Floy, of Madison-st.; Rev. Mr. Jessey, of Forsyth st.; Dr. Mitchell, of Norfolk-st.; Kev. Mr. Penge, of Second-st.; Rev. Mr. Stopford, Willett-st.; Rev. Mr. Perry, Mariners' Church, Rev. Mr. Griswold, of Ninth-st., Dr. Peck. Editor of The Methodist Episcopal Church Advocate; Rev. Mr. Hagany, of Hester-st.; Revs. J. W. Macomber, J. Headstrom and others. The City of Brocklyn was represented by Revs. Messrs, Curry, Seney, Law, Smith, J. Crawford, Gilbert, Heason and others. The City of Williamsburgh was represented by Revs. Messrs. Hustod, Hoyt, Creagh and others. And New-Jersey was represented by Revs. Dr. McCinton and Messrs. Wakeley, Edisson, Dunu, Robertson, Vansant, Corbett and O'Rogers.

On the introduction of Kossuth, who appeared

On the introduction of Kosseth, who appeared try feeble and troubled with indisposition, Rev. Dr. Hangs presented himself, and holding in his hands an address, said:

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: I address you in the name of

New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, New Jersey, and their vicinities. You have already been welcomed to our shores by the citizens of New York, and now we come to welcome you, and to express our pleas-

we come to welcome you, and to express our pleasure at your release from captivity, and especially from the hands of your enemies. He then introduced Rev. John Mathias, President of the Association, who addressed him as follows:

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR: I address you in the name of the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, and vicinity. You have been already wel-comed to our shores by our fellow-citizens, with an enhancement, in which we fully participate. We share in your sympathy for your sufferings as a capcallusinatic admiration for your person and Drilliant achievements, in which we fully participate. We share in your sympathy for your sufferings as a captive, and in their universal joy and gratifude at beholding your liberation and escape from the pursuit of your enemies. But we wish, especially, to address jou at Christian ministers prompted, as we humbly frustly that religion which has its seal in the heart, and that moves and sanctifies the affections, to congratulate you on your adherence to that stern religious principle which led you indignantly to reject the tempting offer of the Mussulman. He offered you the liberty and protection which you had see from your own country to find in his, upon condition that you should remonace your Christianity and enbrace the Mahomedan faith. Waile some of low fellow exiles accepted the boon on such terms, iss, sir, nobly replied that you would prefer death the abjuration of your faith. This heroic preferture of Christianity to Mahommedanism: this delibituate choice of imprisonment before apostacy, exhibits a principle of Christianity which was illustrated by its divine founder himself, and by his immediate followers, and which, after chamiess of debusement and delinquency, was navived by by Luther and his condutors. I say the sim adherence to that principle of Christianity, when the sight of a prison, as the alternative of the scoptance of the tempting bait, has endeared you be our hearts, and won for you a glory almost equal to that which surrounds the memory of the martyrs We have perceived, also, with joy and gratitude, that in all your speeches you have acknowledged God as the source of all good, and have invoked his aid in behalf of yourself, your fellow exiles, and your suffering countrymen. Nor have we been inattentive to the strugiles of the little groups of praying Christians among your native breturen for the revival of pure and undefiled religion throughout the lind.

These things are plain indications to us that God will, scoper or later, amonar in behalf o

These things are plain indications to us that God and things are plain indications to us that God will, somer or later, appear in behalf of your down-treden brethren, will break the yoke of their oppressors, and finally set the captives free. And may you, illustrious sir, not only live to see this happy eta, but also be made an instrument in the hands of that God] who rules in the armies of heaven, and commands among the inhabitants of the earth, of its glorious and final achievement.

And finally, permit us to present to you our fratenal regards and our fervent prayer for your own and your country's peace and presperity.

REFLY OF M. KOSSITH.

The sentiments which I have just heard I would rely to, but I have already addressed several large samebles, and my body is so weak and my chest so very much oppressed, that it is entirely impossible to peak. Should I go on speaking, I could not he tand. Scarcely could I speak worse in my life. The organs of inspiration are suffering weakness already, and my strength is weakened very much. I nise blood if I sweak too much, so I beg leave that the will allow me to give a written answer to your states, if you give me a copy, so that I may know the sentiments in which you are pleases to address the sentiments in which you are pleases to address

In relation to the circumstance that happened at kutaha-there is no need to speak of it. There is so merit in it. Every honest man must be obedient to his religion, and Rev. Mr. Baxos (interposing.) But begging your prices for interrupting you, will you please teil us whether that is a fact or not? We neard of such an often being made.

Mr. Kossuru: It is a fact. I take no merit for what I did. Every honest man would do the same—that is not worthy being mentioned. If man be not truly faithful to his God, and to his religion, would he be faithful to his country? [Applau se.] I have always acknowledged, and will every acknowledged. would be be faithful to his country ! [Applau se.] I have always acknowledged, and will ever acknow-

ledge my unspeakable confidence in a God, as the ledge my unspeakable confidence in a tot, as the nichest source of consolation, and the most solama of all my hopes for the future. I am so entirely continued of the justice of my cause, that is seems not possible but that the blessings of the Almqhiy Good must fail upon it. [Murmurs of approbation.] Every act of Divine Providence takes a course which apparently cannot be understood by weak men's minds. But by and-by circumstances break

men's minds. But by and-by circumstances break forth, which, even in our in stortunes, make is realize the Christian's trust, and show us that God blenges the world. All our misfortunes are only the means to come to that end which God in his divine providence has marked for us. And now I have full confidence for my country's future. I have very strong reasons to convince me of that. These realizes form the motives of my hope and trust and confidence, and nothing gives me such consolation as that there is a God in heaven who is a just and good God, and who will not allow a just cause to die, to become

annihilated. It is out of the soul that I draw all my force and strength, which enables me to go on in all daty and honor for my country's cause, a daty sanctified by religion. a duty prescribed by our religion to every member of mankind—prescribed by the great injunction which is the foundation of brother-mood on earth—"Thou shalt love one another."

This is my principle, and this is the principle which gave me the hope that when I came to the United States I would find here the great people of this country acting on this principle, which is not only theoretical but practical—(applause)—which requires us to love our neighbor by deed as well as by word. This is my hope even now. So, therefore, I quires us to love our neighbor by deed as well as by word. This is my hope even now. So, therefore, I confidently hoped that the more of religious sentiments I would find in the United States, the more I would find those hopes realized toward my nation, and toward every other nation in Europe, in such a manner that though, be the policy of your country whatever it may, yet moved by this Caristian principle which never can be denied, they would see to the development of this great truth.

M. Kossurn, who spoke all through in a very weak voice, evidently the result of the great labors which he went through yester ay, concluded by shaking hands with Rev. Dr. Bangs and thanking him.

Rev. Mr. Bangs-May the Lord bless you, and pre serve you for the great work you are about to perform. We are here a hundred members, from this City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey, of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, who sympathize with you, and pray most earnestly for the salvation of you and the liberty of your country.

The assembly then retired.

At Hi o'clock came a long procession of the French, German, Polish and other refugees, and filled Broadway from Chambers to Reade-street. An address in French was presented and very briefly answered. When Kossuth appeared on the balcony, the cheers were long and loud.

Kossuth-Popular Feeling in the West. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
ROCHESTER,, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1851.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq. : As the illustrious Kossuth will arrive upon our sheres about the hour that you receive this, I write to offer the warm-hearted New-Yorkers the right hand of fellowship in the grand ovation that they will display in the presence of that body and spirit incarnation of oppressed humanity-the repre sentative of Cossack-ridden Hungary. Think nor that we of the "rural districts" are devoid of envy toward the emporium, at least on this occasion, fowe all long to be with you on this most rare and distinguished era in your history. No event since the Heraclidean return of the immortal Lafayette in '94 casts upon the Union such a halo of liberty-loving light-as this advent of the Hungarian Exiles, with Louis Kossuth at their head. The thrill that stirs the compact bosom of the Empire City is not less intense on Ontario's shore : nor time nor space within the far-off extent of our country's dominion can lessen its force or attenuate its volume for down-trod den Hungary, or other nations, deprived of the right of self-government. These States have but one heartone hand, and soon, I trust will have one brave right arm and one unconquerable flag. I believe at this hour that eight-tenths of the entire American people are crying out (in their hearts)-" Union with Britain and the German and French people, against Nicheles and the Cossacks." And not many months, aye, not many days will clapse, ere that heart-voice will be heard, in wild and musical tones, above the thunder and Niegara's roar, articulating

And let slip the dogs of war."

The paper on which this bad manuscript is writ en is so worn and old, being a twin half sheet on which was written (by one duly authorized) a civil commission in the Canadian Patriot service of 1837, '38, '39, that notwithstanding you may con temn the writing, I know you will cherish the paper Tis a sacred sheet-let Tories scorn it if they will. Yours, truly,

Kossuth and Socialism.

The fact that we have been cited as claim-Rossuth for the Socialist ranks obliges us to deal or or than we had intended with his disclaimer of tellism. We see by our cotemporary The Fermi Socialism. We see by our cotemporary, The Ex-aminir, that we were represented as making that claim by some gentleman who spoke at Huddersfield. Now Kessuth's disclaimer was the first form in which we ascertained his opinions on the subject at all. We saw in it nothing but the endeavor of a politician who is constituted to shape houself to

the humor of his company, and we attached no great importance to it, because the general extension of liberty which his labors are so rapidly promoting, would be more favorable to a popular truth than an object dictum uttered without reason, and with some indication that he did not understand the subject.

Such we believe to be the fact. We incline to imagine, from the terms in which he has spoken occasionally, that Kossuth has "crammed" on the subject, by scampering through some of the French writers on Socialism. The readiness with which he catches up one or two of the blundering common-piaces leveled at the doctrine, proves how little he has penetrated to the substance of it. He speaks of thas "tending to abolish some one of the elements phaces leveled at the coeffract, proves now ignee has penetrated to the substance of it. He speaks of it as "tending to abolish some one of the elements of social life," and "to violate the sacred rites of human individuality." the Slavery which now oppresses individuality being the very evil which Socialists desire to abolish. One reason for his disclaimer is very remarkable. Hungary, he says, "has nothing to do" with that doctrine so decated in Manchester, and so disliked by some of the gentlemen who first got round the Hungarian on his arrival in this country. Hungary has nothing to do with that doctrine, "because she does not want it." since the majority of her sons are already in the possession of land, and the rest will be so when he recovers his Government. In other words, Hungary need not meddle with the doctrine, because the people of flungary have or may have, the substance. Let he substance be equally given to the people of England, and they will as little trouble their heads about the coctrine.

He objects to Socialism, because he says he can He objects to Socialism, because he says he cannot define its principle as he can define iberry. All nations, he says, can unite in the defense of liberty, which he can define, and he does give a capital definition. Liberty, he says, is the faculty to do that which you conserve to yourself when you grant the same faculty to all othermen. But this definition of heetly has not been current until it was minted in the active brain of Kossuth: and in the application of liberty, in the systems for developing liberty, republican, constitutional, democratic, oligarchical, he would find as many varieties as he has done in the systems of Socialists. The principle of Socialism is not less simple and distinct than that of liberty. It may be thus stated, as we have often stated it already. Adam Smith pointed out the great economy of productive industry from what he called division of labor. Edward Gibbon Wakefield has pointed out that, in order to such economical areal economy of productive industry from whatefield has pointed out that, in order to such economical
division of employments, it is necessary to have a
combination of labor. To this revision of the original statement we have added a third term. In order
to obtain the full enconomy of productive industry
it is necessary that labor should be combined in
order to the division of employments, and that the
division of employments should be devised and
prosecuted in concert. That is the principle of Socialism—concert in the division of employments, a
surprised to hear that they are Socialists as M. Jourdain was to hear that they are Socialists as M. Jourdain was to hear that he had been talking prose.
Now Kossuth's influence, gigantic as it is, cannot
shake the force of that principle, sound in itself and
daily better understood. On the contrary, the enormous extension of popular liberty which must follow
his efferts, will contribute, as the revolution of 1848
cid, to clear the field for the extension also of that
peace-making, wealth-making idea [London Leader.

New-York Central College.

President Cyrus P. Grosvenor has re-

igned the Presidency of New-York Central College. This gentleman has succeeded, beyond the lege. This gentleman has succeeded, or your the expectation of every one, in founding a College on the principles of Anti-Slavery and other reforms, and deserves the gratitude of the true friends of Liberty throughout this slavery-ridden country. The College was chartered at the last session of the the College was chartered at the last session of the cw-York Legislature. The average number of odents has risen to about 120. The Trustees need in in relieving the College from debt and for colcing a Library and Philosophical Apparatus. If e friends of Freedom will consider that in this ollege all classes of persons enjoy equal privileges, at the black man is treated as a man, and that this trust he ward of most other institutions of learnannot be said of most other institutions of learning, they will, I think, honor the learned founder, and give to the Callege the patronage and support

A Priend of Impartial Libert.

Cert'and County, Dec. 6, 1851.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

COURT CALENDAR - This Day .- COMMON COURT CALENDAR - 1788 1727 - 0.083403 1,3.5,1.317,1.319,1.322,1.325,1.327,1.319,1.331,1.333,1.355,1.317,1.319,1.322,1.325,1.331,1.339,1.331,1.332,1.3

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-Before Judge Betts — Julia Beardaley et als. against Leens Tappan.—To recover damages for alleged libel in an arry in The Mercantile Resistry Reporter, respecting the standing of Messrs B., who were engaged in dustness at Norwalk, Onio. This case, already re-

forred to, is still on.

It was said that Mr. L. T. is not now the proprietor
It was said that Mr. L. T. is not now the proprietor
posed of it to his brother, Arthur Tappar, and Mr.
Iteni Douglass, the latter of whom was his confidence in the proprietor of the pro

osed of it to his brother, Arthur Tappac, and Mr. Renj Douglass, the latter of whom was his considerable clerk at the time, in 1848, when the statement as to Messers, B. was made in The Register.

Mr. Douglass, on Monday, was called as a witness. After some prelimitary questions, he was asked who was the confidential agent of the establishment at Norwalk. He declined to answer, on the ground of its being a confidential matter, and also that the answer might subject himself to criminal prosecution. Argument was heard, on the part of counsel, for and against his being compelled to answer the question. The Court, on Tuesday, rendered its decision that it was a proper question to be asked, and that the witness was bound to answer it. Mr. D. was again placed upon the stand, and the question repeated. He addressed the Judge, stated that he is bound by his word and honor that the secrets of the establishment shall not be revealed; and appealed to the Judge, on his own behalf, and that of his family, asking that he may not be compelled to answer the question. The Judge replied in kind and feeling, yet in prompt terms. He was sorry, he said, of find a witness, apparently of so much intelligence, hold out in opposition to the law, and advised him seriously to reflect upon the matter. The excuse that he had passed his word not to reveal the secrets of the establishment will not answer in a Court of Justice—and the Court, however reluctant it may be to adopt coercive measures, is compelled to do its duty. Mr. D. still declining to answer, an order was made that he be committed to the custody of the Marshal, and be detained till he consented to answer the question, and obey the order of the Court. Other testimenty, mostly of a documentary character, as to whether there were such reports at Norwalk as the entry alleged, and in the negative of there being such, &c., was proceeded in, and the Court, at the usual time, adjurned till. Wednesday forenoon. Mr. D still being in the office, in custody of the U. S.

Marshall.

The testimeny in this case was concluded this forenoon, the summing up to proceed to-morrow.

CIRCUIT COURT .- Before Judge King .-Circuit Court.—Before Judge King.— Samuel F. Tracy sgt. Ann E. Yates.—By a creditor of the New-York Steam Faucet Co. against a stockhold-er, to recover equal to the stock held, the amount of a judgment obtained against the Company, for copper sold, already referred to. Mesers. D. W. Townsend and Albert W. Metcalf were President and Secretary of the Company, and there was a board of trustees. The stockholders paid in a large amount, but not the whole of the capital, which was \$200,000, and 40,000 said to have been paid Mrs. Y. tis said, having paid all hers, and, consequently, no \$200,000, and 40,000 said to have been paid Mrs. Yitis said, having paid all hers, and, consequently, no certificate filed of the capital stock having been paid in, so that the stockholders are liable, under the general law as to associations of the kind. A non-suit was asked for on various grounds, one of which was that the Company had been organized in that good faith which makes it valid, &c. The motion was denied. The claim of Mr. T. is for about \$8,000. He obtained a verdict for \$5,000 of this, not long since, against another stockholder. Verdict for plaintiff, \$3,555 82, being the balance of his judgment against the Company. The case will be carment sgainst the Company. The case will be car-ried up, it is said, on appeal, to the higher Court.

Superior Court.—Before Judge Oarley.

—John B. Staples agt Charles Gould.—Mr. S., in January last, requested Mr. G., a broker, to sell for him, (in Mr. G's own name.) deliverable at any time within 30 days, at the option of Mr. S., 200 shares Canton Co. stock, and placed in his hands \$750 to guard against loss to Mr. G. should any arise. The present suit is to recover back the \$750. The defense is that the stock immediately rose from \$66 to the Mr. G. should any arise. SUPERIOR COURT .- Before Judge Oakley. present suit is to recover back the \$750. The defense is that the stock immediately rose from \$66 to \$77 per share: that Mr. G. ascertained that Mr. S. did not in fact own any stock, and that being afraid of a still greater rise, (Mr. G. being personally responsible to the buyer,) he delivered the 200 shares at a loss of \$2,350, and that Mr. S., besides the \$750, still owes him \$1,600. To meet this it was said that Mr. G., instead of waiting to deliver at the option of Mr. S. for 30 days, delivered at the end of 3 days, whereas before the 30 days had expired the stock fell so much below \$66 that Mr. S. would have made Verdict for plaintiff in amount and interest, subject to the opinion of the Court on the point whether or not Mr. G. was authorized to buy stock and deliver it to the purchaser on ascertaining that Mr. S. did not own any stock. to the purchaser Before Judge Duer.

Daniel McCann agt. Ann McCann.—On motion of r. Van Hovenburgh, for plaintiff, divorce granted

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS .- Tuesday Before Judge Beebe and Aids. Oakley and Ball.

Sentenced—Fred. Bieri, convicted last week of Grand
Larceny in stealing one hundred thousand needles,
was this morning sentenced to the State Prison for
two years.

Trial for Robbery.-Heavy Russell was placed on trial charged with rebbing a poor emigrant named Aaron Seug of a trunk containing clothing valued at The prisoner was a carman, played by the emigrant to remove his property from the ship in which he arrived, to his boarding-house. The prisoner managed to secrete the trunk, which subsequently was found in his possession. He was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for two

Pleaded Guilty of Grand Loreny —A young man named James H. Barr, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having, on the 17th of November last, stolen from the store of Tiffany, Young & Ellis, corner of Broadway ad Chambers st., a gold chain valued at \$31. He, it appears, entered the store under pretense of making a purchase, but, watching an eppertunity he stole the chain, which, on his arrest, was found in his possession. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for two years.

Court sentenced him to the State Prison for two years.

Rief at a Fire — Michael Hickey, John Van Wart, Robt. Heancy, Thos. Armstrong, Daniel Mahoney, and Richard Armstrong were placed on trial charged with riot at a fire on Sunday, the 27th of April last, in the Sixteenth Ward. A fire occurred at that time in Twenty second-st., near Tenth-av., and after the confagration was extinguished a row occurred between some rival volunteers belonging to different fire engine companies. Stones were thrown and the streets were kept in an uproar all the afternoon, to the terror and annoyance of persons returning from church.—The police, under Capt. Stevenson of the Sixteenth Ward, were attracted to the spot and captured the above named parties. The Jury found all, except Thomas Armstrong, guilty. In the case of Hickey and Mahoney, the Court, after severely reprimanding them suspended judgment. The others were ordered to appear on Tuesday morning for sentence.—Adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, Dec. 10th. Before Judge Beebe and Aldermen Oakley and Ball.—No business of importance was transacted at this Court to-day, in consequence of there being no causes ready for trial. The Court adjourned until this (Thursday) morning, at H o'clock.

Later from Mexico.

Our files of papers, received this morning from the City of Mexico, reach to the 15th uit. The news of the raising of the seige of Matamoros had been received in the capital, and caused great rejoicing. In Congress many propositions had been made to reward the brave defenders of the besieged city. It appears that Carvayal had raised the siege on the 30th of October, after having prosecuted it for time days. On the 29th, the cavalry made a sortie with a piece of artillery against the besiegers, and for time days. On the 19th, the cavary made a sortic with a piece of artillery against the besiegers, and drove off a large body of them, causing them great loss. The flag of the insurgents remained in the hands of the Government. [N. O. Picayune, Dec. 2]

Onio .- On the 1st of the present month, (December,) the recently elected Judges of the Su-preme Court of Ohio, drew lots, and with the fol-

preme Court of lowing results:

Years.

William B. Caldwell... 1 Allen G. Thurman....

Thomas W. Bartley... 2 Rufus P. Ranney.....

3

Thomas W. Bartley... 2 Rufus P. Ranney... 5
John A. Corwin... 3

By an agreement between the Judges prior to the
drawing of lots, which was deposited with the Secretary of State as a rule of the Court, the Judge
having the shortest term of years to serve was to be
Chief Justice. Judge Caldwell is, therefore, the
Chief Justice of the State. MARYLAND .- The members of the new

Court of Appeals of Maryland met at Annapolis on the 1st inst. Hon John C. Le Grand, who has been named Chief Justice by the Governor, and Hon. John E. Eccleston, Hon. William H. Tuck, and Hon. John T. Mason, Associate Judges, subscribed to the necessary oath. Richard W. Gill, Esq., was reappointed Clerk.

FIRE AT WHITE PLAINS .- The Crawford Hotel, opposite the Court House, in the old rillage of White Plairs, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening of last week. The fire originated in a small building adjoining. The property belonged to Mr. James Crawford, of Rye, and is believed to have been uninsured. Loss about \$2,000.

IF A Panorama and Diorama of London to on exhibition at the Stuyresant Institute

THE SLAVE-LAW EXAMINER. BY W. L. CRANDAL.

Prospectus and Address!

" WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF A REVOLU-TION." Already was it been baptized with the blood of one tyrant. Heaven grant that this baptism may suffice. May the work go on : let the battle be hot; but let it be a war of words of Truth against Error, of Argument against Sophistry, of Reason against Passion. Let the weapons be the tongue, the pen, and the ballot that terrible ballot, which

"Falls as snow flakes on the sod.
But executes a Freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

This Revolution is the rebellion of the Spirit of Liberty against the Spirit of Slavery. It belongs to the Age. It results from the upward development and onward progress of mankind Born of the age, it is to be distinguished by its characteristics. It is to be wrought out by the clash of opinions, not of arms. It is an age of opinions. Opinions have power. It is that new weapon, the ballot, propelled by Truth, and not the bullet and gunpowder, which is the final argument in the conflicts by which the Revolu-

The Slave Power has taken one step too far. in contempt of the Constitution, in contempt of the Common Law, in contempt of the Natural and of the Divine Law, by the Fugitive Act, it seeks to transplant its bloody and unrighteous

This opens up to the People of New-York a part in the great drama of the world's Freedom.
The questions fly in our faces—"Is the Empire
State ever to be a Free State—Are Slavery and
Freedom forever to remain in alternate and disputed Freedom forever to remain in alternate and disputed suremacy on her soil? Is not the hour to arrive when slaves cannot breathe within her borders? Is not the day to arrive when any human being—installed by crime—who sets foot within the State of New-York, will be Fark! It is not so now. A work, then, is to be done. When shall it begin! When is the breath of Truth to rekindle the smouldering fires of Liberty on the hearts of the People of the State of New-York! If now be not the time, when will lative? Can the necessity of Liberty be multiplied by prolonged subversion! Indeed, the work is in processes. It has only to go on. Already, at arrive? Can the necessity of Liberty be multiplied by prolonged subversion! Indeed, the work is ma progres. It has only to go on. Already, at Christiana and at Syracuse, has this Revolution its Lexington and its Bunker fill—affording conclusive proof that the principles of '76 have not been extinguished from the American mind. Let the discussion go on. It is a Revolution which seeks evil to no man. It is the cause of Brotherhood—of Humanity—of Man. To redeem a people—the most favored on earth—from the horrible degradation of the Oppressed, and the blighting curse and "lower deep" of the Oppressor. Who would not engage in such a work!—contemplating the redemption of the great and noble State of New-York—an Empire in physical, intellectual, and moral resources—from the great and noble State of New-York—an Empire in physical, intellectual, and moral resources—from the foulest blot and stigma of barbarism. Our Cause is beautiful and lovely as the breath of the morning in all its aspects, speaking of "peace on earth, good will to men." Its aspirations and its results are all of Heaven. Happiness to all—misery to none—is its asm. Whether it succeed or whether it ful, its just and generous aims impart to it the unfading this of moral beauty.

But there is no such word as fail. The hour is to

and generous aims impart to it the unfading that of moral beauty.

But there is no such word as fail. The hour is to come when the State of New-York will not be a hunting ground of men. It is only a question of time. For this revolution is founded on arst principles, written by the Almighty on His works, and recognized and declared in His word, and therefore it cannot fail. Nature and revelation unite in the declaration, that every man Has a right to himself—that that right comes from his Creator—and that therefore he who would rob any man of that right, bids defiance to the laws of nature and to their author. The Government of the United States, in the Fugility Slave act, has betrayed those laws, and has defied the authority of him who established them. It deliberately throws down the gage to the Creator of the Universe, and declares the incompetency of His laws to govern this "great people." What a pitiful compound of weakness and wickedness! Waile the world is not done laughing at the poor king who

celiberately throws down the gage to the Creator of the Universe, and declares the incompetency of His iaws to govern this "great people." What a pitiful compound of weakness and wickedness? While the world is not done laughing at the poor king who old the waves to go so far and no farther, the Congress of this mighty people—as we so love to call curselves—in mock solemnity pronounce the immutable laws of man's nature, as flax to the fire? King Canute and the Congress of 1850 are to divide the honors of an immortality of impudence and folly. But this law is not only the climax of puerlity, but it is the climax of wickedness. It is the most inhuman set to be found among the Statutes of any semi-ury that harbors a printing office. It is a pond of tears and agony and blood. In principle and in substance, it must be repealed, or this Nation must suffer. No people can thus violate the natural laws of Justice and Kindness, and prosper. Gold may pour in. but gold is not prosperty. It may but stimulate to surpremacy the meanest and most hellish passions of the human soul. But Justice, Kindness, and Intelligence in the Laws, at once produce, and are the uncering index of solid and enduring prosperity.

The doctrine is, that there is a Supreme Being, who is the author of Man's nature. That, for the suidance and government of Man, He establishes a system of laws. That those laws are written on the Constitution of man in plain characters, and in revelation so clearly, that even a fool rect not err. Nature is instinctive with Liberty—Revelation says, "Thou shalf love thy neighbor as thytefi." And we say, that a Statute, which like the figures Slave act, burls defiance at the Works and the Word of the Almighty—which seeks to nullify His written and unwritten law—is as weak asit is wicked, as stily as it is blasphemous. It is not Law. the Word of the Almighty—which seeks to nullify
his written and unwritten law—is as weak as it is
wicked, as stily as it is blasphemous. It is not Law,
it is marchy, it is rebellion against law, it is in
cellance of Order, it is utterly subversive of those
Eternal Principles on which public and private security and virtue rest. For God made all the Order
that ever was or ever will be. Small Politicians,
with large titles, it is true, do rometimes make a
statute in derogation of that System of Order, and
mek name it Law, but it is not Law, it is Disorder—
it is Anarchy. And those who obey any such Rebellion against Law, are waitors and criminals; and,
as "traiters to Humanity, traitors most accursed."—
For the Moral Code of Jeh van nowhere gives Conmesses or Presidents, power to grant indulgences or
absolution.

mescs of Presidents, power to grant manageness of absolution.

Murder, Arson, Stealing, Libel, Slander, Cheating, Perjury, Gambling, and various other acts, are mor-ally wrong, because they are contrary to the written and unwritten law of God, which is the Supreme Law of the Universe.

Human Slavery is morally wrong because it is con-trary to that Supreme Law.

Min cannot legalize Murder, Arson, Libel, Perju-ry, or Human Slavery, because he cannot repeal that Supreme Law.

The Fugitive Slave Act is an attempt, by the Government of the United States, to legalize Human slavery.

—In view of the premises, I shall, on or about the

First day of January next, issue, at Syracuse, the orst number of a Weekly Journal, to portray the Fugitive Slave Act, and to record its past and current history-in a form convenient for preservation-to be entitled the SLAVE-LAW EXAMINER. It will have

Fugitive Slave Act, and to record its past and current history—in a form convenient for preservation—to be entitled the Slave-Law Examiner. It will have the following Departments:

First—Literary and Miscellancous. I intend it shall be a welcome, because instructive and entertaining visitor, to every member of the family circle.

Sgcons—Hatery of the Operation of the Furitive Act. Of the acts done under it, by whom done, when and where. Accounts of Kainapping, Rescues, Escapes, Trais for Rescues, &c., &c.

THED—The asylogs of Presidents and Governors, of Congresses and Legislatures, of Folitical and Reincots Coventions, of Politicans and Candidates, of Dectar of Divinity, &c., &c., upon the Fugitive Slave Law; alike of those who uppers and of those who upport the Act. Also, the positions taken by such presses as The Allomy Argue, Exemps Journal, &ids and Reguler. Evening Post, Tribeste, Journal of Commerce, Express, Times, Washington Republic. Union, and journals of Baltimore, Bichmond, Charleston, Mobile, New-Oriens, Nashville, St. Loms, &c. This Department will termish a History of current Opinions and current Arguments in reference to a Statute which is the apparent arguments of the civilized world, and the besses neares of Legislation.

FOURTH—Documentary History—As the Fugitive Law of 1850 and of 1702 the Declaration of American Indevidence, the Constitution, &c., &c. This will enable those who examine this question, to make their own congressors and to understand the matter for themselves.

Intellection of Districture, and the distribution of the Constitution of American Indevidence to all that relates to cur own country, full and accurate. No main of intelligence—especially to young min—at the close of the year would take for this Department, in reference to all that relates to cur own country, full and accurate. No main of intelligence—especially to young min—at the close of the year would take for this Department of the paper, as least, will enhance as years recode. Politicans, Friests, Lavyer, and oth

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I shall deposit the money received on the first thousand subscriptions, and to the full amount to meet the expenses of the gaper, with John Wilkinson, Eag. Presudent of the Bank of Syrucuse, who as a personal friend, has constituted to the arrangement. This deposit is to be in true for the subscribers, to be opplied sto rate, each week of the year, in payment of the expenses of the paper. I do this, as a like due to the subscribers and to myself, as a have no property to insure against business accidents or contingencies. It will serve to guarantee the stability and success of the paper. I am under indictment for alleged aid in giving

been indicted-better men imprisoned-for sets as glorious as that charged on me. I allude to

memento of the blackest chapter in the annals

of 10-63y—by the interests of the Futere annals of America. As a people, we cannot stand still. This Nation is to take a piunge in degralation, or rise to a position of honer and moral power never yet attained, and that speedily. Such a Historical Record of such an Era in the History of the United States, will be likely to be deemed worth preserving. To Young Men, in particular, I have a word to say. Such as have read the almost inspired words of the immortal Rossurii, must have felt that Principles are to be heard and obeyed. Our country ways sweep into the current. We have despised First Principles. As a Government, we have trampled them under foot. Young Men will decide for themselves whether the Eranuer would aid them in their Political investigations, or whether, to them, it would be valuable for preservation on account of its Historical character.

The American people have been prosperous beyond example in the history of mankind. Prosperity is the severest test of virtue. The American people, under its influence, have forgotten right. They have come to think they are such a "Great People" that they can flout Justice and Mercy, and still enjoy permanent peace and prosperity.

This is either a fallacy or it is not. This will be examined.

The declaration that "Man is endowed by his

examined.

The declaration that "Man is endowed by his

The deciaration that "Man is endowed by his Creator with an unalienable right to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness," is either a humbug, or it is not. This will be examined.

By indicting Fugitives from Sisvery for Treason, our Government has either declared them to be Men, or it has not. This will be examined.

It is either a disgraceful absurdity in law, philosophy, and logic, to hold that the same being is both man and beast, or it is not. This will be examined.

A government which by one act will recognize men as beasts, and indict the same men for Treason, is either a burlesque on Reason, and justly the laughing-stock and reprobation of Christendom, or it is not. This will be examined.

Either the negroes at Christiana were heroes, or

is not. This will be examined. Either the negroes at Christiana were heroes, or a such is a traitor. This will be examined. The True, in Republican politics, either is the hearliths Law, the gambling law, of "Every is hand against every man," or it is the law of man's hand against every man." or it is the law of Bretherhood-every man's hand to protect every man. This will be examined.

A men who will make another man his slave. An dicad in justification or extenuation the inferiority of the later, is either a tyrant, a knave, and a coward, or he is not. This will be examined.

The Fugure Slave Act is in derogation of the Beclaration of Insependence, of the Common Law, of the Natural and of the Divine Law, or it is not.

of the Natural and of the Divine Law, or it is not. This will be examined.

A Statute of Congress, directing to be done that which the Declaration of Independence declares cannot be done is either Law, or a rebellion against Law. This will be examined.

The hunting of innocent men and women, and putting irons on them for Slavery, in the State of New-York, either promotes the cause of Liberty in the world, or it does not. This will be examined.

Man can conter Rights on his fellow-man, and take Rights away, or he cannot. This will be examined. Man is either more sacred than a Constitution or

Man is either more seried than a community than the best of the series o remined.

The man who oppresses another, is really lower

in the scale of being than the one he oppresses, or he is not. This will be examined. Millard Fillmore either has a better right to Lib-erty than the man Jerry, or he has not. This will

be examined.

The Fugitive Slave Act is either Republicanism, or it is not. This will be examined.

The man who will kidnap according to law, either would, for the same consideration, kidnap if there were no law, or he would not. This will be exam-

The Fugitive Act of September 18, 1850, so far as The Fugitive Act of September 18, 1850, so far as it relates to persons claimed as slaves, is either a unorpation, unauthorized by and in derogation of the Constitution, or it is not. This will be examined. Man can make property of his Maker's image, or he can not. This will be examined. If m "inadenable right," means a Right which cannot be taken away, every subversion of such a right by force, is either land piracy, or it is not. This will be examined.

This will be examined.

The Fugitive Slave Act elevates and ennobles the white people of the United States, or it does not. This will be examined.

This question directly interests every man in Hungary, Italy, France, England or Ireland, who both desires and struggles for Equal Rights, or it does

desires and struggles for Equal Rights, or it does not. This will be examined.

"Cotton" says, man has no moral sense by which to govern his Politital action: that the Constitution and Congress are, vicariously, in this department of life, his Moral Sense. "Cotton" is either right in its Mental and Moral Philosophy, or it is not. This will be examined. Either the Creator has implanted in the mind of

condemnation when he is the state of the sta

tronger ought to plunder, outrage and crush the eaker, or it ought not. This will be examined. Justice, Kindness, Honor and Happiness, are either separable by the laws of Nature, or they are not. This will be examined.

Cruelty, Injustice and Dishonor, by the eternal

Cruelty, Injustice and Disnesdor, of wes, always go together, or they do not. be examined.

To hunt black men in New-York, and by force make them as beasts, adds to the dignity, the maniness, the goodness, and the reputation of her white people, or it does not. This will be examined.

white people, or it does not. This will be examined.

The man who will outrage and oppress another man, and deprive him of Rights which he claims for himself and enjoys, deserves the pity of all just men, or he does not. This will be examined.

Human Shavery, in the words of the great and good Join Wesley, is either the "sum of all villanes," or it is not. And the man who, on any pretense, or for any consideration, will make another human being a slave, is either the sum of all villains, or he is sot. This will be examined.

"But," it is said, "there are two strong sides to this question." True: there is the blackness of midnight, and the glare of noonday, both are strong but the contrast is not greater than that of the two sides to this question.

What the American People need, in order to secure the true honor, renown, and permanent peace,

are the true honor, renown, and permanent peace corperity and happiness, is to apply to their legis ation and the action of their Government the Gol lation and the action of their Government the Golden Rule—" Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so to them." Let them but do this, and the American Ship of State would glide down the stream of Time as peacefully as the earth performs its revolutions in obedience to other unchanging laws. This done, and America is redeemed, and becomes thenceforth the light of the world.

Our work is not for the blacks of the United States alone. It is not for the whites of the United States

Our work is not for the blacks of the United States alone. It is not for the whites of the United States alone. It is for Man: for his development, regeneration, redemption, wherever he is, or whatever his language, color, religion or condition. Wherever found, Man possess capacity for culture and elevation, for Hope and Joy. He who would any where repress their development and fruition, is an enemy of his race. And he who will trample on the rights of any human being, is that enemy, and is a blotch on Nature.

enemy of his race. And he who will trample on the rights of any human being, is that enemy, and is a blotch on Nature.

The Fugitive Slave Act is despotism. It is so in a double sense. A majority of the voters of the United States are against it. That majority of voters cannot repeal it. In the Senate are thirty Senators from lifteen Slave States. They represent a mest decided minority of the voters of the Union, but are within one of half that body. The few votes needed to prevent repeal can always be obtained for a consideration. So the law must remain in force, or die on the statute book. It can be killed most easily. No violence is necessary. Just let every man say he will not touch the incican thing. Simply make the air of New-York so pure that it cannot breathe here, and our work is done. The law will then die as easily as a man inhaling the fumes of charcoal, will die as quick, and be as dead. It will then the as easily as a man innaling the fumes of charcoal; will de as quick, and be as dead. It will so die. Soon no man in New-York will be found so deprayed and degrated, so lost to a sense of what is due to himself, to his race and to the Author of his being as to do this law reverence. Sooner or later New-York will be heard on this question. Her voice will be clear and potential. It will tell with resistless power against this law. A verifict will be rendered by her people, unparalleled in moral sublimity: a Statute on the book, yet dead, the scorn, the contempt, the pity of the world. Wowan is against it, and it must die. The hour of its doom, is out a question of time. Then let the work of agistion go on? Agitation is the life blood of Republicanism: it is the normal condition of a free people, and of all have perfect men and blockheads; those who do not need to improve, and those who cannot. Let the welkin ring with the sweet voice and the glad songs of Liberty. Let their echo never cease upon the hilb-tops of New-York, till her children can sing the beautiful song that every human being within her korders is Fage. The Grand Drama of the world's redemption from tyranny is now on the stope. The coast is often changed, but the play goes on, and will be successful. A great and glon our Actor yesterday isnded on our shores. The world will be redeemed. What part is New-York to perform! Is she to do the obsequious, the piay sees and gloop seed on our shores, and gloops actor yesterday landed on our shores. The world will be redeemed. What part is New-York to perform! Is she to do the obsequious, cringing, cowordly abettor of Despoism, or the gigantic, manis, dianties defender of Freedom and the Right! One or the other she must be. God

this, only for the purpose of saying that if the U.S. Government shall have any use for me in jail, I will have the Examiner so organized that it will "whistle itself" while I am absent from the office.

The first number will be issued as soon as a liberal subscription is received. Those, "here or elsewhere," who wish to aid in the enterprise, will, therefore, subscribe at once.

Such a publication is demanded by the wants of today—by the interests of the Future—and as sweetest incense, will cheer and light up the so of every one who bruly puts his hand to this wo Triumph is ever with him, for Truth cannot die

And moreover

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled off, is ever won."

Syracuse, N. Y. December 6, 1831.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Ports.

At Analaboo, Sumatra, July 7, ship Propositis, Baretow, om Genoa, just arr. Eark Leedila, Welsh, was on the om Genca, just arr. Eark Locatis, Welsh, was on the cast, wanting 1,500 piculs. Arr. at St. Helena Sept. 16 bark Philah, Haarn, Staga-ore, May 22, (and sid Eld for London;) 70th, also St. John, Skoiffeld, Calcutta, June 15, (and sailed 224 for

At Trinidad 25th ult , brig Caroline, Cook, from Boston, At Remedice 18th ult , brig Eliza Burgess, Giawson, for leston, about 1st inst.

At Chentuscos 24th ult., brig Neptune, Basford, Boston, ir. 18th—on third day ont. experienced a heavy gale, and usfaired some damage in sails and rigging.

Off the port 24th, brig H. H. McGilvrey, Crockett, hence, our day.

Nound in.

At Brest 19th ult., ship Constantine, Perkins, for Havre, till wind bound

report, E., 21st ult., ship Parthenou, Matthews, to

iemi for New-Orients.

At Genes 15th ult., ship Plato, Lord, from Sumaira, ulce; only Am. vessel.

At Trieste 1th ult., bark Archiusa, Crowell, for Palormo, seom, only Am. vessel.

At Singapore, Oct. 6, ship John Q. Adams, Bullard, for Boston via Batavia, arr. Sept. 27, for Boston Idg., to twoch at Batavia, arr. Sept. 27, for Boston Idg., to twoch at Batavia, arr. Sept. 21, burg Mr. C. Caselly, Barker, Sept. 13, chaps Newton, Redman, San Francisco, and disher of the Control of the Month of Calcutts, to lead for Boston, 2007, 1937, Ferritary, Williams, de via Honolulu (and sld. Oct. 1 for Hong Kong). Also sid. Sept. 1, ship Carthage, Cutter, Dinailla, to load for Boston.

No Atm. vessel at Batavia Sept. 29. Ship North Bead, Bellius, From Feuning, arr. Am. 26, and eld Sept. 14 for Boston: Duich bark Stella Mrs. 1997. 20th.

At Hawana, 20th ult., ships Norma, Ellis for New York neatweek; Taquim, Doughty, me. Catharme, Kinaunda, t. or ch.; barks Hamista, Treat, from Senzoport, arr. 20th. Clas. Sawyer, m. Bangor, arr. 20th. Clas. Sawyer, The Bangor, arr. 20th. Clas. Sawyer, The Bangor, arr. 20th. disc; Dulgene, Woodbury, and Maria Hersey, Davis, fin Portiand, arr. 20th. Clam. Sawyer, m. Bangor, arr. 20th. disc; Dulgene, Woodbury, and Maria Hersey, Davis, fin Portiand, arr. 20th. Clas. Sawyer, The Bangor, arr. 20th. disc; Dulgene, Woodbury, and Maria Hersey, Davis, fin Portiand, arr. 20th. Clas. Sawyer, The Bangor, arr. 20th. disc; Dulgene, Woodbury, and Maria Hersey, Davis, fin Portiand, arr. 20th. Clas. Sawyer, and Mary Ellis, Clas. Sawyer, Saw

Same set, Wilson, from San Francisco, arr. Sapt. 2, and ald, same day for Sanghae. Hark Cochituate, Herry, from Honolulu arr July 6, and sld. Sept. 4 for Boston. Sailed July 19, ahips Isaiah Crowell, Killey, Hoston, (and passed Anjier Aug. 30); Aug. 19, Satton, McKenzie, Hosolnia. At Calcutta, Oct. 8, ships Buthula, Avery, from San Francisco, arr. Sept. 25, to load for London; Mitton, Soule, from Madres, arr. 7th, to load for Boston.

Domestic Ports.

Domestic Ports.

APALACHICOLA—In port Nov. 17, ship Thoradike, Perkins, fm. Hoston, arr. 13th to load for do.

BALTIMORE, Den 5—Barks Argentine, Uoton, Ris de Janesro; Modena, (new) Eldridge, Boston; John H., Duvall, Crowell, do.; brigs (Br.) Harriet Ann, Bollong, Turks Island; Glammagan, Walker, Rio de Janesro; Kuman, Hughes, Havana; Peconic, Hallock, Mobile; Candace, Bray, Boston; schrs. John Clark, Foxwell, St. Thomas, via Grand Tork Island—clew all sink with the exception of the captain and cook; Oxford, Howland, Providence; Hy A. Barling, Colher, New York, Cid, bark Indus, Thompson, Port Walthalt; schr. Lucretta, Januseon, Boston via Herring Pay. Sid. Jos. Turner, Millikes, Providence; ecce.

Thompson, Port Waitinsit; schr. Lucretta, Jamiseon, Boston via Herring Ray. Bld. Jos. Turner, Milliken, Provience, Committed and Provience, School of the Provience, School of the Province of

Whort. HOLE, Bec 5, P.M.—Arr. brig Emeline, urrier, Bangor for New-Haven; schr. German, Paul, do.

Hallock, New York; Deo. 1, schr. Wandopasso, Eddy, Newbort.

Newbort.

HOLMESS HOLE, Dec. 5, P.M.—Arr. brig Emeline, Currier, Bangor for New-Haven, schr. German, Paul, do. for New-Bedford.

6th—Arr. briss Edwin, Roberts, Philadelphis for Boston; Emerald, (Br.) Crowell, New-York for Windsor, M. S.; schrs. Arctic, (Br.) Cole, do. for Cumberland, N. S.; Corrella, Fanklin, do for Boston; Ellott, Sharp, Philadelphia for do.; Mary, Somerby, do. for Newburppart; Leprelette, Reed, Rockland for New-York.

Returned, brig J. M. Cleyton, Tocker, and schr. Albert, Coffin, both sailed hence 10th ult. for Boston—were blown off in the gale of 1st inst.—have been around the Vineyard. Sailed schr. Leprelette.

7th—Arr. brig Caroline, Patten, Camden for New-Haven. Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, Gr.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, Gr.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, Gr.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, Gr.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, Gr.) Davison, Gr. Gardiner, W. Hung, M. S., for New Haven: Wanderer, Gr.) Emeline: Schra. German, Ophir, St. Stephen, Flying Arrow, Edwis, Holmwille for New Haven: Schra. Admiral, R. M., Schra, B., Faller, Gr. Fall Rever: Davison, B., Fankland, Chane, Schra, B., Jank, Wanderer, Br.) Haven Hallock, B., John Chander, B., Gardine, Ha

olibs. Haltimore, 14 ds.

JACKSON VILLE—Arr. Nov. 29, schr. Onatavis, (not
Diatrie) Smoaton, New-York.

FENSACOLA—Arr. Nov. 27, brig Elvira Ana, from

Eucksport.
POKTSMOUTH, (Lower Harbor)—Arr 6th, schr. Dela-wure, fm. Thomasion for New-York.

till wind bound.
At London 21st ult., ship Serampore, Johnson, for Ban-or, to lead for Boston, ready.
At Bristol 21st ult., ship Cairo, Taylor, for New-Orloans.